

TWO Easily Solved PROBLEMS

Two Times Two is Four

QUESTION The price of real estate advances in proportion to the increase of population; if the population of Missoula numbered 2,500 in the spring of 1889 and in the spring of 1890 numbers 5,000, what was the increase in value of Missoula real estate?

Answer-100 Per Cent.

TRUE. QUESTION The population of Missoula is now 5,000 and will number 10,000 within the next twelve months; what will be the proportionate advance in real estate in the same period of time?

Answer-100 Per Cent.

TAKE HEED!

Learn This Lesson Well.

Missoula Real Estate will Certainly

DOUBLE IN VALUE

THE REASON It possesses health, wealth, location, water, lumber, minerals, ranches, etc., etc. The BEST in Montana.

McConnell, Cook & Co.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents, Missoula, Montana.

SENATORS MAKING IT EASY

The Montana Senatorial Contest Occupies But Little of the Senate's Time Yesterday.

Lively Debate Over the Question of the Enumeration of the Chinese.

Idaho Counted Into the Union by Speaker Reed, so Far as He is Able to Do So.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the senate today it was ordered that to-morrow being Good Friday, the adjournment to-day shall be till Saturday. Blair at his own request was excused from further service on the committee on public lands, and Pettigrew was appointed in his place.

Blair introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of laborers employed by the government, fixing the lowest wages at \$2 a day. The vice-president announced he expected to be absent several days next week. Ingalls was chosen president pro tempore, took the oath of office and assumed the duties.

The Montana contested election case was taken up as unfinished business, and Gray resumed his argument in support of the democratic claimants.

The burden of Gray's argument was against the throwing out of the 114 votes cast at precinct 34, Silver Bow county. The vote for the resolution of the majority would be, he said, to violate the most sacred traditions of American history and American liberty. He protested against putting the odious mark of the bar sinister on the state of Montana thus early in her career. The matter then went over until Monday.

The bill passed appropriating \$10,000 for a hotel building at Leadville, Colo. Stewart as a question of personal privilege said he had been credited by the newspapers with having introduced yesterday a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of lager beer. He had introduced no such bill and knew nothing about it. (The bill was introduced by Senator Wolcott.)

The house bill to amend the census law by providing for the enumeration of the Chinese population was received with the senate amendments. Hale said there was a demand from the Pacific coast that there should be some identification of the Chinese here, and who had the right to remain here, as against the Chinamen stealing into the United States. He himself would have been willing to go farther and stronger in the way of Chinese exclusion than the bill went. The amendments of the committee were all in the direction of making the bill less severe, and he feared the committee had gone too far in that direction. Enstie thought the senate committee should report a bill which had nothing to do with the census, but a good deal to do with municipal police, and international obligations. The bill provided penal statutes with reference to a class of people residing in the United States by reason of treaty rights. It gave just cause of complaint to a foreign government, considered as a friendly nation, a civilized government with which government of the United States had solemn treaties, and a nation with which the American people had important and valuable commercial relations. If the question of Chinese exclusion was to be reopened, it should be done in the proper way and not under the sham mockery of taking the census. The census committee had bowed down to the house in reporting what he regarded as the most outrageous bill ever sent to the senate. The trade with China was exceedingly important and the United States was brought into competition with Germany and England for that trade. The Chinese government was engaged in vast public works, the contracts for which there was much competition, and there was no necessity why that government and people should be insulted, degraded and disgraced by such a measure. Hale stated the object of the bill was to carry out the settled policy of the government as shown by legislation, in excluding Chinese laborers from coming into the United States hereafter. That was its one object. Unless some such bill passed hundreds and thousands of Chinese would come from month to month and from year to year, as they were now coming. The object of the bill was to prevent that. The matter then went over till Monday, and Mitchell then gave notice of several amendments which he would offer to the bill.

THE HOUSE.

In the house to-day a petition from the New England Shoe and Leather association against the imposition of a duty upon hides and skins was ordered printed in the record. The reading of the petition was received with applause by the democrats. The senate bill was passed to enable Secretary Tracy to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition and preservation of the fur seal industry of the government in the regions of Alaska as compared with its condition in 1870; also full information as to the impending extinction of the sea otter industry. The senate concurrent resolution was agreed to, requesting the president to invite from time to time negotiations with any government with which the United States may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any difference or disputes arising between the governments which can not be adjusted by diplomacy may be referred to a court martial for decision in time of peace committed more than two years before adjournment, unless the person shall, in the meantime, have absented himself from the United States. The house then resumed consideration of the Idaho admission bill.

Perkins, of Kansas, spoke in advocacy of the measure. He emphasized the assertion that the only objection made to the bill was that those who taught Mormonism in Idaho were disfranchised. He knew some Mormons who were good men, but as an organization, the Mormon church was pernicious. Mansur, of Missouri, inquired why the gentlemen had not voted for the disfranchisement of the Mormons of Wyoming.

Perkins replied that question had not been presented to the committee. So far as he knew, there were no polygamists in Wyoming; but if there were, they will be disfranchised under the Edmunds act. He believed in the disfranchisement of Mormons on account of their practices and the teachings of their church. It was for the house to decide whether it would crown with its approval the criminal organization known as the Latter Day saints, and whether it would tell the intelligent people of Idaho that they would be denied admission until they took into fellowship men guilty of polygamy and bigamy.

Stewart, of Vermont, spoke in support of the bill. He denounced the practices of the Mormon church, and said the constitution of Idaho was in the line of the Edmunds bill. Joseph, of New Mexico, presented the

claims of his territory for admission on the ground of population, resources, natural advantages and devotion to American citizenship. New Mexico was as much entitled to statehood as the great states recently added or this territory which it was now proposed to admit.

Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, opposed the Idaho constitution because it outlawed members of a certain church. Oates, of Alabama, criticised the compulsory education feature of the constitution. McAdoo, of New Jersey, while denouncing the practice of polygamy, thought the constitution invaded the domain of religious belief.

The minority would offer an amendment providing that a new convention be held and a constitution be submitted to a vote of the people of the territory, as had been done in the case of Dakota, Montana and Washington. The amendment required the Edmunds Tucker test oath to be taken by every person voting upon the constitution. The gentlemen on the floor from various parts of the country would be allowed to vote. He charged the republicans with the purpose of admitting territories under such provisions as would insure an increase in their representation in the senate. The minority of the Mormon church would be allowed to vote. He charged the republicans with the purpose of admitting territories under such provisions as would insure an increase in their representation in the senate. The minority of the Mormon church would be allowed to vote.

Henderson, of Iowa, said the attitude of the democratic party was a familiar sight to the country. The democratic party was in its old breeches, pulling back, when the civilized world cried, "Forward and onward." The democratic party was one slave territory another; treason another. [Derisive laughter on the democratic side.] Mr. Henderson—Oh, you recognize them; you know their names, and now you have polygamy for one of your war cries. Corbett, of Iowa, said he was one of those who had been true to every one of them. [Laughter.] You never left their bed and board for a single moment. I like your loyalty to them, but do not sneak behind constitutions and try to outwit your country. But the people know what you are; stick to your women, boys, we will help Idaho stick to the principles she has advanced. [Laughter.]

After further debate a vote was taken on the amendment of the minority providing for a new constitutional convention; rejected, yeas, 111; nays, 121. The next amendment, providing for a vote upon the present constitution was rejected—104 to 121.

The vote recurring on the passage of the bill, the democrats refrained from voting. One of the reading clerks was busily engaged in noting the names of the democrats present and refusing to vote. The democrats say they intend to make this a test case and have the courts pass upon the constitutionality of the rules allowing the speaker to count a quorum. It had been intended to make one of the contested election cases a test case, but as this could be done only by a suit for salary brought in the court of claims, this course was abandoned and the present action decided upon. The bill passed—yeas, 125, nays, 1. Mr. Buckalew, the speaker, counting a quorum. Adjourned.

THE UNION PACIFIC DEBT.

The house committee on Pacific railroads heard further statements by Morefield Story, attorney for the Union Pacific, supplemental to President Adams' statement, and included figures which he promised to file with the committee. Story submitted a copy of the pending bill to fund the government indebtedness of the Pacific roads, containing amendments suggested by President Adams to meet the case of the Union Pacific. The changes of consequence proposed are the abolition of the government guarantee of bonds to be issued, a provision for the cancellation upon the full payment of the bonds, and a readjustment of the amount of payments somewhat upon the plan proposed in the case of the Central Pacific, so as to fund half of the interest for the first ten years, thereby reducing the amount of the first payment, with a corresponding increase of the ultimate payments.

PREFERS THE ENGLISH WAY.

The house committee on banking and currency further discussed the subject of issuing fractional currency for use in the mails. The subcommittee reported that the postmaster-general did not regard the proposition with favor. He preferred something on the English system, of making redeemable by postmasters postage stamps affixed to a card, so the card could not be used for mail purposes.

IN THE HANDS OF WOMEN.

A number of well-known ladies, including the wives of Senators Jones, McMillan, Payne, Hearst, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Florence Bayard and Mrs. Frank Hatton met yesterday and decided to issue an address calling upon the women of America for contributions for a bronze statue to be presented to France as a token of friendship.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Speaker Reed gave a dinner last evening at J. S. Sargent's, of Montana. Mr. Reed was Edgman's guest last summer when he visited the new state. They are very good friends.

Representative Carter has been again called upon by the lead men to brace up the ways and means committee on the lead tariff. Carter says to-day the duty is still adhered to.

THE LIVELY GEM CITY.

THE DEMOCRATS PUT UP A GOOD TICKET AND THE CITY BOOMS.

BOZEMAN, MONT., April 3.—[Special.]—At the democratic convention held last evening, H. E. (Pap) Pease was nominated by acclamation for mayor. He will get one of the largest votes ever accorded a candidate of this city. Berry King was nominated for marshal, Wm. Innes, the real estate broker and lawyer, for city clerk and attorney, Thomas Lewis for treasurer and J. P. Martin for police magistrate. The democrats have, in the main, put up a very strong ticket. "Pap" Pease's popularity is wonderful, and his election is sure. Mr. Pease owns a large jewelry store here and is well-known as an old-time Virginia City man, who has for many years been the sobriquet of "Pap," although of middle age.

Hon. C. W. Hoffman returned from a visit with his family at Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday. Chas. Cobb, formerly a well-known resident of Bozeman, has also returned. A party of eastern capitalists are expected from Cleveland next week to look after some real estate. Property is on the rise since the Minneapolis and St. Paul syndicate made their large purchases. Tom Lowry and ex-Gov. Pillsbury are in the deal. Surveys are to be made for a branch road to the coal fields of Mountain Side, and the promises for Bozeman are very flattering.

The reported rupture between Bulgaria and Servia is officially declared to be untrue.

BIG GUNS WILL SPEAK.

The Leaders in the Senate to Take Part in the Contest Which Interests Montana.

The Probability That a Final Vote Will Be Reached by Next Tuesday.

Vest Will Give Some Inside History, and Ingalls Is Expected to Try For His Scalp.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—[Special.]—The senate will probably reach a vote on the Montana contest on Tuesday next. Several hours were devoted to debate on the subject to-day, and at the close it was agreed that the case go over until Monday, there being no session of the senate to-morrow, the day being Good Friday, and Saturday being reserved for consideration of minor measures on the calendar. Senators Gray and George spoke to-day in behalf of Clark and Maginnis. Senator Vance will speak for them on Monday, and will be followed by Senators Turpie, of Indiana, and Vest, of Missouri, the latter probably giving some history in explanation of his celebrated letter on the case. For the republicans, Senators Evans of New York, Spooner of Wisconsin, Teller of Colorado, and Frye of Maine will speak. It is hinted that Mr. Ingalls will turn his batteries loose on the democrats toward the close of the discussion, and in that event the interest in the case will be greatly increased. Mr. Ingalls, it is said, will lift the scalp of Mr. Vest if the Missouri statesman opens on the former, as is anticipated.

THE CASE OF IDAHO.

The democrats to-day carried their opposition to the admission of Idaho to the length that they refused to vote on the final question and raised the point of no quorum, which was overruled by Speaker Reed and who counted the democrats as present and making a quorum. It is the intention of the democrats to carry their case to the supreme court and make a test case of it and possibly keep out Idaho in case the court should decide the case in favor of the democrats. There is another feature of the case which may defeat this point raised by the democrats. The bill will go to the senate and after passage come back for conference, when there will be present a full quorum of republicans who will agree to the conference report, which would of course prevent the supreme court taking action. The republicans, however, are so sure of their position that they will pass the bill without a quorum. It is further claimed that the question of no quorum will be raised against the bill when it is taken up for consideration in the senate, providing an attempt is made to act on the house bill, instead of the bill introduced in the senate.

THE IRRIGATION MEASURES.

The irrigation bills introduced in the house to-day are the same as those reported a few days since in the senate. Vandever, of California, introduced the bill which relates to irrigation west of the 104th parallel, and Hansbrough, of North Dakota, the bill reported by Senator Moody for irrigating the Dakotas. Both bills will soon be reported back, but it is a matter of doubt when they will be considered. In the house there are so many bills to be considered that it is almost impossible to get up a measure of this character.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

The demand for a duty on hides comes from the American Protective association and from some of the western cattle-growing districts. It was more than all directed to keeping Montana in the republican column. One of the hardest fights to be made on the bill by the Massachusetts delegation is upon hides, and it is positively stated that no Massachusetts man will vote for the bill with the hide duty retained.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' IDEA.

The cigar manufacturers who made an argument yesterday in opposition to the tobacco schedule in the new tariff bill, to-day filed with the committee a substitute schedule, which will be acceptable to them. It is intended to correct the provision of the bill which subjects to duty as wrappers at \$2.75 a pound, the entire contents of any bale of leaf tobacco containing any leaf suitable for wrappers.

TO LOOK INTO ALABAMA AFFAIRS.

The house committee on judiciary has appointed a sub-committee to visit Alabama and investigate the alleged improper action of court officers in instituting prosecutions without reason for the purpose of collecting fees; it is also charged that sentences in criminal cases have been suspended without warrants of law.

OPPOSE CHINESE ENUMERATION.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church, the American Board of the Congregational church, the Episcopal board, American Baptist Missionary union, Missionary Society of the Methodist church, American Bible society, Evangelical Alliance and Society of Friends met yesterday in this city to consider the Chinese enumeration bill now before the senate, with special reference to its bearing upon missionary work and property in China. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly opposed to the bill. It was argued that its adoption would be a violation of treaty rights and all present were apprehensive it would endanger the personal safety of American missionaries resident in China and greatly hamper them in their work. It was decided to leave more specific action for the missionary societies separately. All the societies represented missions in China.

HANDY WITH THE GUN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 3.—Richard Cottren, resisting arrest last night, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff George Gibson and seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff Charles Hosett. While endeavoring to escape Cottren was shot by Deputy Sheriff Dow and may die.

LAWYERS IN A FIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—Orwell F. Knox and Milward Coote, well known attorneys, quarreled on the street this afternoon regarding professional matters. In the scuffle Knox cut Coote's face in twelve places with a pocket knife, seriously injuring him.

HIS FIRST ATTEMPT.

A Bold Diamond Thief in the Hands of the Chicago Authorities.

CHICAGO, April 3.—An exciting hand-to-hand encounter for \$1,500 worth of diamonds occurred to-day in a room at the Palmer house. A young man registered Sunday under the name of Ralph Allen. To-day he sent to several jewelry stores, asking that some diamonds be sent for inspection, saying he was laid up with a sprained ankle. Salesman Bigler was sent from Hyman's & Co. to make inquiries, and found Allen apparently all right. He was still suspicious, however, and when he returned with the gems had a porter stationed outside the room door. After discussing the proposed purchase for several moments Allen grasped a heavy cane and felled Bigler to the floor. The salesman struggled up and grappled with the ruffian, meanwhile yelling to the porter. The latter, however, lost his wits, and when Allen broke away and ran down the hall, he allowed him to get past. To persons who attempted to stop Allen, he shouted, "Catch that insane man," pointing back. Tracker Dregg was not fooled, however, and captured Allen. Papers found in his possession indicate that he came from Washington, and that possibly his right name is George A. Pierce. He refused to disclose his identity, saying this was the first time he was ever in trouble, and charging it to liquor. He does not want his folks to know it. Salesman Bigler has a severe scalp wound, but was not seriously hurt.

RECORD OF THE FLYERS.

Good Weather and Fine Races on the Benning Track.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Weather fine, track good. All ages, six furlongs—Beek won, Onward second, Fairall B. third. Time 1:17. Handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Cornelia won, Frank Ward second, Pelman third. Time 1:17. Three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Shotova won, Nina A. second, Faustina third. Time 1:17. Three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth—Village Maid won, Boss second, Gypsy King third. Time 1:53. Three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a furlong—A dead heat between Jim Murphy and Bassano in 2:07; in the run off Bassano won. Time 2:11.

RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Weather warm, partly cloudy, track sloppy. Five furlongs—Marchburn won, Lida L. second, Skobloff third; time, 1:20. Five furlongs—Bonnie Annie won, Fear Not second, Rosa Peal third; time, 1:06. Handicap, one mile and seventy yards—Churchill Clark won, Annie second, Dyer third; time, 1:28. Two-year-olds, half a mile—Annie Brown won, Monte Rosa second, Katuna third; time, 54. Five furlongs—Germanie won, Miss Francis second, Captain King third; time, 1:07. Sullivan and Jackson May Meet.

NEW YORK, April 3.—It is not improbable that a meeting between Sullivan and Jackson may take place at the Puritan club. If all accounts are true, the directors of this club are willing to put up a purse of \$25,000 to secure a meeting of the gladiators in their building.

THE FATE OF A MANIC.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., April 3.—Geo. Lang, while temporarily insane, terrified his family, consisting of his wife and three children, by wishing them to remain quiet while he set fire to the house. He then fired a bed containing his sleeping 5-year-old daughter. The house was soon in flames and his neighbors with difficulty rescued the little ones, one of the rescuers being seriously burned. The maniac secured a shotgun and threatened death to all who attempted to approach him. He was next seen to jump into the flames, and after a few groans all was quiet.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

BERLIN, April 3.—The list of Bismarck's birthday gifts is amusing. They include two mustifs, forty-three drinking cups, over a hundred long pipes, three hunting guns, much tobacco, dozens of canes, innumerable packages of preserves, cakes and sent by farmers' wives, barrels of eggs, sides of bacon, cushions, rugs and an enormous salmon from Wales.

THE PRINCE IS FAILING.

PARIS, April 3.—The Prince of Wales is here on his way back from Berlin. He is received with more than usual impressment. It is noted, however, that the prince is aging rapidly. He has a worn-out, weary look, and walks like a feeble man. These evidences of physical decay corroborate the recent reports that the prince is ill.

THE RHODE ISLAND RESULT.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—The next legislature, so far as chosen, stands: Senate—Republicans, 21; democrats, 11; to be chosen, 4. House—Republicans, 24; democrats, 25; to be chosen, 25. The election of the governor and general officers will be thrown into the legislature, and fifty-five votes are needed to assure a majority.

CHICAGO'S STRIKING PLUMBERS.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The leaders of the striking plumbers assert that they are perfecting arrangements whereby in case the masters do not concede their demands soon they will establish co-operative shops, with branches all over the city. They assert they can pay the wages demanded, and declare 10 per cent interest on the capital invested.

THE GOVERNOR WILL RETIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—At a meeting of the governor's council yesterday an official communication was sent President Arthur Taggart, of the senate, reciting that Gov. Goodell was incapacitated by ill health for the discharge of his duties, and requesting Taggart to assume the gubernatorial vacancy.

CARING FOR THE NEEDY.

LOUNSVILLE, April 3.—Contributions to the relief fund amount to nearly \$150,000. Only cases of immediate want have yet been relieved; no one is allowed to suffer. General repairs will begin soon. Many bogus claims of alleged victims have been exposed.

BRICE BUYS A RAILROAD.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 3.—Senator Calvin S. Brice, president of the Lake Erie & Western railway, has announced the purchase of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway on his personal account, not for the Lake Erie & Western.

PROHIBITION MUST GO.

Clarkson Says, After Seven Years Trial in Iowa, the Dry Law Is a Failure.

According to the Boss Headman, the Republican Party Never Favored It Anyway.

The Present Legislature Should Modify the Law as Experience Demands—A Missionary for the Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In an interview to-day regarding the anti-prohibition movement in Iowa, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson said the prohibition law has had seven years' trial, and while it proved an admirable law for the agricultural counties and smaller towns, it has failed to find public opinion to enforce it in the larger cities and in counties on the Mississippi river, which are largely settled by people of European birth. It is an open fact that it cannot be enforced in such localities without a state constabulary which the temper of the people would never permit. The republican party never have been united in support of the measure. As many as 50,000 or 60,000 republicans opposed it but have gone along with the party, willing to see the experiment tried. Now that it has been tried seven years, and failed in part, they insist that the law be amended to give prohibition to 80 per cent of Iowa, where public opinion favors and enforces it, but that some other method of regulating and repressing the traffic be given to the 20 per cent of the state where experience shows it never can be enforced. The demand of yesterday's convention for a silent platform will not be successful. It is not the temper of the Iowa people to be silent on any question. The present legislature should, in my judgment, modify the law, as demanded by experience or actual trial. The suggestion for another vote on the constitutional amendment does not meet the question. The seven years' experiment should be followed by action. Besides, I do not believe it right to vote anything of an experimental character into the constitution. All good people wish to reach such legislation as will be nearest right and most repressive of the liquor traffic, and if possible the destruction of it, but common sense must regulate in this as in all other affairs of men.

THE CAUCUS URGED TO ACT.

DES MOINES, April 3.—The executive committee of the anti-prohibition republican conference this evening presented to the senatorial caucus the resolutions calling attention to the defection in the party on account of prohibition, and urging immediate relief in the way of a modification of the present law.

MISS LATHROP'S TOUR.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—President Phinney, of the Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance union, has issued a notice that Miss Mary F. Lathrop, of Denver, Colorado, national organizer, will traverse the Pacific coast in the interest of the society, commencing early in May. Party questions will have no place in Miss Lathrop's addresses. Officers of the union bespeak for this lady a warm welcome from ministers and temperance women, and beg hearty co-operation. Persons on the Pacific coast desiring to secure the services of Miss Lathrop in temperance work may address her at 1,420 Champar street, Denver, Col., or the general secretary, Miss Doty, Cleveland.

EMPEROR AND SAVIOR.

A GERMAN PAMPHLET WHICH HAS CAUSED A SENSATION IN BERLIN.

VIENNA, April 3.—A telegram from Berlin announces the publication of a pamphlet entitled: "He Goes: What Now?" It is reported that Emperor William himself was the author of the pamphlet. In any case it betrays an intimate knowledge of affairs. It states that a secret society, including among its members the emperor, Caprivi and Gen. du Vernoy, minister of war, proposes to reconcile the democratic parties alienated by Bismarck, and that the emperor has adopted the social theories of La Salle and Yulian. It compares him to Savonarola and Constantine, and says that he has taken the new social doctrine into his own hands to save the tottering thrones of Europe. The pamphlet has caused a sensation.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Heavy Rains and High Winds Causing Much Damage in Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 3.—A telephone message from Marysville, Miss., just received says the entire town and surrounding country has been overflowed by a sudden rise in Steel's bayou. The people are moving out of their residences and are taking refuge in the gin houses. The water is over three feet deep in the higher levels of the town and is rising fast.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Dispatches received here report that within the past two days unusually heavy rains have fallen throughout the lower Mississippi, in the Texas, Onchits and Red river valleys, accompanied by severe winds.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The reform conference organization, formed for the purpose bringing religion into the settlement of political and state affairs, to-day adopted a platform, declaring in favor of employing the teachings of the Bible in the settlement of public affairs, and the insertion of the name of the Supreme Being in the constitution. The platform also approved the Blair Sunday rest bill, and all measures against gambling, pool selling and the liquor traffic. A committee reported that a call had been made upon the president, who received them kindly. The president, they reported, said for a good reason he did not wish to be compelled to make a response to their address setting forth the objects of the association, and added that his objects were so complicated that he would require time for their consideration.

DESTRUCTION OF A LAND MARK.

FORT HENRY, April 3.—[Special.]—The Overland hotel, one of the oldest land marks of the city, was partially destroyed by fire to-day. Prompt action on the part of the fire department soon subdued the flames and the loss sustained will not exceed \$2,500. No insurance.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—D. W. Ainsworth, a conductor on the Wisconsin Central railroad, was brought to the city late to-night from Waukesha. He had been shot and fatally wounded at his home in that valley. No one was present but the family, and all are reticent about the affair, which is regarded as mysterious.